

'WAR' NEWS CHOKES VERA CRUZ CABLES

Thousands of Words Filed
While Only Two Wires
Reach Mexican Port.

WOES OF CORRESPONDENTS

Many Difficulties in the Way
of Giving Information to
Outside World.

By DUDLEY HARMON.

Special Correspondent of THE SUN with
Rear Admiral Badger's Fleet.

VERA CRUZ, Saturday, April 25.—If the American newspaper men now in Vera Cruz were to have their way the United States navy would postpone all its operations on the Mexican coast until adequate cable facilities could be provided. The correspondents here are satisfied that the events of this week will rank as high as those of the war with Spain in news importance, and consequently have been to the regular stationing entirely by getting their reports communicated to the outside world. And the pervasiveness of the situation is that the cable facilities at Vera Cruz are the best on the coast, there being absolutely no means of communication from Tampico to the United States except by radio. If Tampico is taken by the fleet, as is now expected, the people at home will receive only the most meagre accounts of what takes place until full reports can be forwarded by mail. The cable at Vera Cruz works directly with Galveston to the north and Mexico city to the west. Of its three available wires, one is a through wire from Mexico city to Galveston, another from Mexico city to the United States and without even a connection at Vera Cruz, and consequently closed to the Vera Cruz office.

Thus only two wires have been available for the use of the newspaper men, who have had to share these limited facilities with a tremendous amount of official business, personal messages and business communications. The influx of refugees from the interior of Mexico has alone doubled the business of the cable office, as every one of them rushes to send word to the states that they are safe and well. It has been proposed to cut off Mexico city and take over the through wire for the use of Vera Cruz, but the American authorities are afraid of doing this as long as any Americans remain in Mexico city, and very properly so.

There are about thirty newspaper correspondents in Vera Cruz to-day in addition to the regular stationing. The result is that at times the cable is fearfully jammed practically all the time. The more important the news of the moment and the more anxious every correspondent is that it reach his paper promptly, the worse is the jam, for the bigger the story the more the majority attempt to spread themselves in reporting it.

At times the cable operators are twelve hours behind with the price of wheat, that is, copy filed at 8 in the morning, supposedly for the early afternoon editions, sometimes barely gets through in time to catch the editions of next morning's paper. In addition to the constant jam on the cable the correspondents have a difference of time of one hour and thirty-five minutes against them, and transmission usually requires about two hours, making a total loss of almost four hours to start with.

Each incoming warship or passenger liner has brought additions to the number of correspondents. With the arrival of each of these men the situation regarding the cable is made more desperate. The correspondents are crowded out of the cable office, and the late arrivals as well. In fact, the pressure exerted by the special press associations, as each special messenger is made, has secured for them a place at length than the association representatives.

Ever since the first day of attack, that is, last Tuesday, the correspondents have been working under a handicap. At first the greatest impediment of all to the work of the correspondents, but has now developed into an aid to efficiency. The day the attack was made the Mexican government had a censor on the cable, Capt. William R. Rush, who, in charge of the first landing forces, seized the cable station and immediately closed it, making it impossible for several hours that any messages be sent. Thereby hangs the story of the cable being secured for one press association because of Capt. Rush's action.

The Mexico city correspondent of this association learned from friendly officials in Mexico city that the cable had been landed at Vera Cruz, this word being sent over the wire while the cable office remained in the possession of the Mexicans. By the use of a private personal code he was able to form his New York office of this fact, the message going over the through wire from Mexico city to Galveston, over which the Vera Cruz office has no control. The correspondents at Vera Cruz, who had the whole story in their hands, were unable to get a word through until Capt. Rush consented late in the evening to the reopening of the office.

The assigned Commander Herman O. Stuckey, one of the Vera Cruz office, Commander Stuckey also had other duties to perform, so remained on board the Prairie, whether all press despatches had to be sent and approved by him and then returned to the cable office for recording. Sometimes this procedure consumed three hours, a delay which drove the correspondents nearly frantic.

Their vigorous and united complaints on Wednesday, when a dozen more correspondents arrived to increase the pressure on the cable, resulted in Naval Constructor Richard D. Gatewood of Admiral Badger's staff being assigned to the post of cable censor. He established himself in the cable office, which was in itself a great relief to the correspondents. After a few hours on the job Mr. Gatewood showed what he could do. He called the correspondents into conference with him and notified them that if they did not reduce their despatches to simplest and most abbreviated form possible he would set a word limit for each man a day.

DISMISSES BELT LINE SUIT.

Statute of Limitations Protects Directors of Old Street Railway.

A suit brought by former stockholders of the Central Park and East River Railroad, known as the Belt Line, against Mortimer L. Schiff and other directors of the road to recover \$2,000,000 damages was dismissed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Davis. The stockholders sued on the ground that when the Metropolitan took over the lease of the Belt Line in 1892 it agreed to provide for the payment of the interest on the bonds. The plaintiff alleged that the directors not only failed to do this but so mismanaged the property that it went into the hands of a receiver. The road was sold in foreclosure because of the non-payment of interest on the bonds and was bought by Edward Cornell for \$1,673,000. The interest of the stockholders were wiped out by the sale. The stockholders' suit also was brought against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, but the court decided there is no cause of action except against the directors. The court also decided that the statute of limitations because he served only between 1902 and 1903.

KERMIT ROOSEVELT WEDS MISS WILLARD IN JUNE



Miss Belle Willard.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, May 4.—Kermit Roosevelt will arrive at Lisbon from South America on May 20, according to a cablegram received by Miss Belle Willard, daughter of the American Ambassador here, to whom he is engaged to be married.

The Roosevelt party on its return from South America will separate at Barbados. Kermit Roosevelt will take steamer there for Lisbon, while Col. Roosevelt will proceed to New York. The Willard family think he will remain in New York for ten days or two weeks and will then start for Madrid, where he will meet his son about June 8.

The marriage of Kermit Roosevelt and Miss Willard will take place probably in the second week of June in the Episcopal church in the building of the British embassy here.

LADY MARY I. CURZON HAS BRILLIANT DEBUT

Royalty Not Present, but Diplomatic London Is Out in Force.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, May 4.—The ball given to-night by Lord Curzon of Kedleston for the debut of his eldest daughter, Lady Mary Irene, who is just 18, was a brilliant affair.

The King and Queen intended to be present, but had to cancel their engagement because of the death of the Duke of Argyll. They visited Lord Curzon at his town house, 1 Carlton House Terrace, in the afternoon and inspected the preparations for the ball.

Several hundred invitations to the ball were issued. Many Americans were invited, as the mother of the debutante, who died several years ago, was Mary Victoria Leiter of Chicago. Among the guests were the American, German, French, Russian and Italian Ambassadors to Great Britain, who were accompanied by their wives; the most prominent peers and peeresses in the kingdom; and other notable persons. The decorations were of lavish character and included orchids, roses, rhododendrons and azaleas.

A dinner preceded the ball.

BRITISH PRINCESS IN CARACAS.

Mary Louise of Schleswig-Holstein Visiting in Venezuela.

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 30 (Delayed in transmission).—Princess Mary Louise of Schleswig-Holstein and party, including Sir George R. Le Bunte, Governor of Trinidad, arrived here this morning. The Governor of Caracas received the party at the railway station. President Marquez Bustillos and society generally are preparing for the entertainment of the Princess and her party.

Princess Marie Louise of the Sonderburg branch of the Holstein family is an English Princess, being the third daughter of Prince Christian, who married Princess Helen of Great Britain and Ireland. Marie Louise married Albert, Prince of Anhalt, but was divorced in 1900. She is on a tour of the British colonies in the West Indies.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR WORSE.

Report Catarrh and Cough Are Wearing Monarch Out.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, May 5.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times hints that the condition of Emperor Francis Joseph is becoming worse. He says: "The persistence of the catarrh which has kept him indoors for five weeks and the loss of sleep occasioned by his cough cannot be regarded with confidence."

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SLASHES SARGENT'S PORTRAIT OF JAMES

Militant With Butcher's Cleaver
Weeks Painting in
Royal Academy.

SHE IS ALMOST LYNCHED

Visitors Handle Suffragette
Roughly—Male Assistant
Also Attacked.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.
LONDON, May 4.—An American artist and an American novelist were victims in a way of the actions of one of Mrs. Pankhurst's "wild women" when a militant suffragette to-day entered the Royal Academy and ruined a portrait of Henry James, the novelist, painted by John Singer Sargent.

The woman, who gave the name of "Mrs. Wood," was armed with a butcher's cleaver, which she had concealed in her clothing. She slashed the picture several times before she was seized by a detective.

About 1 P. M. the decorous calm of the central gallery was suddenly broken by the crash of glass and a yell of "Votes for women!" The visitors to the gallery who turned suddenly in the direction from which the shout came were too late to prevent the mischief. They saw a middle-aged woman hacking the picture with a cleaver. The first jab broke the glass and cut the canvas. The second blow damaged the canvas still further, and although the woman was then seized by a detective she succeeded in delivering a third blow.

Portrait Badly Damaged.

The portrait, which was regarded as one of Sargent's masterpieces, was painted for a number of friends of Mr. James's, who presented it to the novelist. It was one of the most prominent canvases at the exhibition. It is badly gashed in three places, all of the cuts being through the face. The largest cut, which is on the left side, obliterated one eye. The second cut is across the mouth and the third near the chin. The rent on the left side of the face is three inches long and the torn ends of the canvas are frayed and uneven. The mutilated picture was removed at once from the exhibition. An artist who witnessed the outrage says the picture is irreparably ruined.

"Mrs. Wood" was accompanied by a man who attempted to interfere with the bystanders trying to restrain her. He characterized the act of "Mrs. Wood" as one of courage in a voice loud enough to be heard by spectators at some distance. The crowd, which included several fashionably dressed women, became angry and rushed at the man with shouts of "Throw him out!" The spectators were giving him a sound thrashing when the police entered and ejected him from the gallery.

As it was luncheon time there were few people in the gallery, but about 150 men and women crowded around the woman. They were very angry and hurled the most indignant denunciations at her. The most indignant of these people were the women. Somebody cried out: "Lynch her!" and for a few moments it looked as if she would be seriously maltreated. "Mrs. Wood" was arraigned in court later in the day and committed for trial. Unlike the public galleries, most of which have been closed on account of fear of suffragette outrages, the Royal Academy will not shut its doors. Extra police, however, will be put on duty at the academy's expense. "We cannot close, we want the money," is the explanation of this given by the officials of the academy.

Other Militant Outrages.

A bomb and some suffragette papers were found beneath the valve house of the waterworks at Dowsbury in Yorkshire, today. The fuse failed to ignite and this saved the works from enormous damage.

At the weekly meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union the members gave frantic cheers for Mrs. Wood. A message from her was read saying among other things: "I tried to destroy a valuable picture because I wished to show the public that we have no security for their property until women are given political freedom." This sentence carries superficial proof of suffragette middle-classness, as the picture was the personal property of Mr. James.

Mrs. Naylor, one of the members, recalled an alleged dictum of Henry James that to mention art in connection with women was to make a contradiction of terms.

BELFAST, May 4.—The "arson squad" of the militant suffragettes resumed its work in Ulster to-day and burned the new grandstand of the Cave Hill Tennis Club.

The Irish militants have been very active ever since Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster Unionists, refused to make a definite promise that woman suffrage would be included in the constitution of the provisional government of Ulster which is to be established in the provisions of the home rule bill are made to include that province.

SEGEL TO FIGHT TRIAL HERE.

He and Vogel Will Ask Change to Another City.

Henry Segel and Frank E. Vogel want to be tried outside of New York county. Their counsel, John B. Stanchfield, filed notice with District Attorney Whitman yesterday that he would apply to Justice Blanchard May 12 for a change of the trial to some other jurisdiction. This move will be opposed by the District Attorney.

In support of his application Stanchfield filed fourteen affidavits. They are from men who say they have heard comments on the case in clubs, restaurants, offices and other places where persons congregate. All agree that in their opinion the defendants cannot get a fair trial in New York.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES ESCAPE JAIL.

After Being Sentenced They Agree to Reinstated Ousted Members.

CHICAGO, May 4.—After Judge Charles M. Foell had pronounced eight members of the school board, including President Peter Reinberg and Dean Sumner, guilty of contempt of court and ordered them to jail for thirty days to-day a truce in the school board war was patched up. Judge Foell ordered the eight men released from custody in consideration of a promise made by the trustees that they would reinstate to membership at their next meeting the four trustees ousted by Mayor Harrison. It was over these four trustees—Harding, Huttman, Dibolla and Seltman—that the contempt controversy arose.

SHIPPING COMPANIES AGREE.

British Carrying Trade Said to Be Very Hard Hit.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, May 4.—The Cologne Gazette prints what it asserts is an authoritative version of the results of the conference last week of representatives of the various steamship lines. The main points are that the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd companies perfected an agreement in regard to their whole North American and Far Eastern services upon the basis of a common calculation of gains and losses.

All the lines agreed that the arrangements which formally expired on January 1 of the present year should be prolonged until the resumption of negotiations in August except that compensatory payments to companies which do not contribute their share to the pool are discontinued. Instead of this there will be as equal a distribution as it is possible to secure by the regulation of rates alone.

An agreement between the English companies which maintain Canadian services could not be reached. The combination of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd companies, which is to continue for a period of fifteen years, is regarded as the biggest blow yet to the British carrying trade.

15 CUBANS KILLED AS SPIES.

Refugees at Havana Told of Executions in Mexico.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, May 4.—The steamer Montevideo, which arrived here to-day, brought 105 destitute Cuban refugees from Mexico, who had been sent home by the Cuban Consul at Vera Cruz. The refugees have been quartered temporarily at the Tricentia quarantine station.

The refugees say the Mexicans killed fifteen Cubans during the fighting at Vera Cruz on the allegation that they were friendly to the Americans and were acting as spies for the United States officers.

JAPANESE PRINTS SHOWN.

J. B. Millet Collection at American Art Association Attracts Many.

A collection of Japanese prints belonging to J. B. Millet of Boston has been placed on view in the galleries of the American Art Association. With the prints are shown a few paintings by old Japanese masters and many by modern artists.

Most of the famous names are represented. There are examples by Hokusai, by Hokusai, his best known pupil, and by many of his lesser known followers, including his daughter. Among the greatest names here are Utamaro, Toyokuni, Haronobu, Shunsho and Hiroshige. The preponderating impression is made by the latter.

Hiroshige even to the type, is unmistakable. His clear cut incisive line has a most individual quality without the further help of the deep blue line at the top of the print, with which Hiroshige so often makes his skies go back.

In all these examples of Hiroshige there are many that are well known, including the "Rainstorm at Shinjuku," "Of River at Shinjuku," and "Kameyama in the Snow." There are also many in which the figures in the Hiroshige landscape have been put in by Toyokuni.

Of the latter prints the most interesting are the Fuji series. In the view from Koganei the mountain is seen through a hole in the big fir tree in the foreground. In the "Fuji from the Straits of Yedo" there is an interesting group of figures in the foreground, at least they are elaborately attired individuals who do not appear to have the highest Japanese elegance, and Fuji, off in the distance, has to be searched for.

In the foreground, at least they are elaborately attired individuals who do not appear to have the highest Japanese elegance, and Fuji, off in the distance, has to be searched for. The smaller prints called surimono, specimens of interesting subjects and most refined color, are by Shigenobu, Hokusai's son-in-law, by Kunisada and by Shunsho. There are two paintings attributed to Hokusai by Prof. Fenollosa, an album of reproductions in color of fan designs, taken from screens decorated by Kohn that are fine examples of wood block printing, a series of thirty-six original paintings that have been attributed to Shunsho, representing thirty-six poets and poetesses of Japan, and many paintings on silk of which, animals and flowers, by the modern Japanese artists.

NEW YORK ARCHITECTS WIN.

Tracy & Swartwout's Plans for Washington Memorial Accepted.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The jury of award of the George Washington Memorial Association has given first honors to the architectural firm of Tracy & Swartwout, 244 Fifth avenue, New York. The selected designs have now been presented to the National Commission of Fine Arts, and with its approval, the association will give the architects charge of the construction of the building.

Tracy & Swartwout's design depicts a fine colonial building with pillared front and square ground plan. The main feature is the great auditorium seating 6,000 persons, which is artistically arranged in the form of an ellipse, with the stage at one end and a deep balcony encircling the whole. The building will be erected in Army square, Washington, Md.

State Lost 34 Centenarians in 1913.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4.—That Missourians are addicted to longevity is indicated by an examination of the report of the bureau of vital statistics, prepared by Dr. J. H. Adcock. This report shows that during the year 1913, thirty-four men over 100 years of age, died in Missouri. Death certificates were received for 353 persons between 90 and 99 years of age.

BULGARIAN QUEEN CANCELS HER VISIT

Eleanore Won't Come to U. S.
at Present Because of Mexican Troubles.

MAY BE OTHER REASONS

Press Agents Here Fell Out and
Greeks Threatened Her.
Is Report.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SOFIA, May 4.—Queen Eleanore of Bulgaria is not going to the United States, for the present at least. An official statement issued to-day says: "In view of events in America, which Queen Eleanore follows with especial interest, her Majesty's visit has been postponed until the circumstances are more favorable."

William Caspar, the Queen's special representative here, said he had been officially instructed to make preparations for her visit to this country next fall. He said the Queen's visit had all been arranged, including her steamer arrangements. She was to sail from Hamburg on the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria on May 21 and was due to arrive in New York on May 30.

There have been several slight hitches in the Queen's programme which may throw more light on the Queen's reasons for postponing her visit. The Queen's Greek press agent, who said that the Queen was strongly against the proposed visit, they feared that the Queen would come here to accuse the countrymen of atrocities in the late war. This feeling caused some uneasiness.

Oliver Bainbridge, lecturer and writer, was sent here as the Queen's press agent. On April 24 he told newspaper men that he was going to lecture during the Queen's stay at Sofia, but he also gave assurances that he was not to touch upon any political questions, and would particularly refrain from mentioning Greece. He said he would lecture without pay, and that the proceeds of the lecture would be used by the Queen for charity purposes. William Caspar, an American, who is the Queen's personal representative, said that the Queen was Bainbridge's personal affair, as the proceeds would be. This, called back to Sofia, also gave the Queen cause for thought.

Other hitches happened in Washington. Secretary of State Bryan delegated his third deputy to receive Mr. Caspar instead of receiving him in person. The Queen planned to come in person, but her visit was to be in the nature of a quasi-official call.

Another possible explanation is found in a number of threatening letters she received from Greeks in New York. The Greeks have filed a formal protest with the Department of State against any formal recognition of the Queen.

I. W. W. TERRORIZES WOMEN.

Agitator Almost Causes Panic Among 2,000 in Hall.

When the last speaker at the Women's Trade Union League's mass meeting had finished talking in Cooper Union last night a young man tried to take the meeting into his own hands to pass a resolution denouncing the "terrible outrages in Colorado." His action caused the meeting to break up in almost a panic.

"This meeting is adjourned," shouted Melinda Scott, the president of the league, in an effort to keep the meeting from breaking up. In the foreground, at least they are elaborately attired individuals who do not appear to have the highest Japanese elegance, and Fuji, off in the distance, has to be searched for.

The lights were suddenly switched off and left the 2,000 persons present, mostly women and girls, in the dark. Men shouted and women shrieked and there was a scramble to get out.

When the lights were turned on again so that the 2,000 could see their way out of the auditorium Engel blocked the way until his resolution had been read and passed.

W. B. O'Connell, Becky Edelson and Alexander Berkman were some of the I. W. W.'s who attended the meeting, but he was Henry Engel of 384 Tenth avenue, formerly a Detroit I. W. W. agitator, jumped upon a seat and, surrounded by a band of followers, began to read his resolution.

The meeting last night was a celebration of the tenth anniversary of the birth of the Women's Trade Union League.

The Anti-Militarist League seized the stone fountain in Rutgers Square last night and talked violence to a crowd of 200 or 300. The fountain has heretofore been the rendezvous of I. W. W. agitators. Arthur Caron addressed the crowd at the instance of Alexander Berkman, he said. A hat passed around brought in \$2.12.

Smoke Natural Cigarettes

Plain or Cork Tip

Sold Everywhere

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Office Furniture Sale NOW ON

We have bought 2100 desks, 700 Tables, 2500 Chairs, also many miscellaneous pieces, at a price that will allow us to sell at less than we have been able to buy them heretofore. Never before have we or any other dealer been able to offer such tremendous values. This lot includes from the Highest Grade to the least expensive ever manufactured by

DERBY DESK CO.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
Main Store, 380 Broadway, Cor. White St.
Branch, 30 Church Street (Hudson Terminal Bldg.)
WIDE ASSORTMENT AT BOTH STORES.

CONGRESS LAW NO BAR TO SUIT.

Supreme Court Reverses District Court in Tunnel Nuisance Case.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Supreme Court in an opinion to-day reversed the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in a case involving the right of a property owner to sue the Washington Terminal Company for damages to his residence property on account of the building and operation of the tunnel into the new Union Station in Washington. The District courts had held that there was no action, because Congress had by law authorized the building of the tunnel. The Supreme Court held that the gases and smoke emitted by trains passing through the tunnel made cause for action.

Nordica Slightly Better.

A cable message received yesterday by George M. Young, the husband of Lillian Nordica, who has been passing through a crisis of pneumonia in Java, said that her condition was slightly better and that "she was sleeping quietly." The message was sent by her secretary, E. R. Simmons.

To the Accountant

To you, Sir, who arrive at facts through the medium of figures, we respectfully submit the following:

Most New York ready-made clothes are bought from alien makers, thus involving the wearer in two profits, the maker's and the retailer's.

Saks New York clothes are made in New York, on Broadway, eliminating the middleman and his spoils.

This enables us to employ the highest-priced labor and still undersell other clothes in price, while always giving superior merchandise.

Also means that we are in a better strategic position to gauge and cater to Metropolitan standards than are those who look to some rural horizon for their styles and then try to tinker them into excellence upon delivery in New York.

But you can figure it out as well as we can.

Suits, \$17.50 to \$45

Overcoats, \$15.00 to \$38

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The Saks-Mendel Wardrobe Trunk

Besides being ingenious, besides carrying gowns or suits of clothes galore, besides accommodating all the other phenomena of apparel, besides simplifying the packing problem and rendering unpacking unnecessary, and besides keeping everything in splendid shape and order through the most arduous journeys—

is tougher than

a Home Rule

Debate

There is, of course, some variation in the particular materials used in a Saks-Mendel trunk, according to price, but the toughness of these materials is uniform and not variable. And the trunk entire, be it \$35, \$50 or \$65 or more, is as tough as it looks, and looks as tough as it can.

Cold rolled steel corners, unbreakable bolts, and rivets forever recurrent. And the same thorough-going, hard-headed quality within, the best of material and the best of labor only, being used in every inch of this splendid trunk.

All prices from \$35 to \$150, but these are the features:

\$35 \$50 \$65

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street